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sunset on the northern cliffs. The next day will be spent at Murray Bay. Here headquarters will be at the Manoir Richelieu, and there will be a beautiful drive to one of the Falls in the vicinity, while for those who prefer it there will be golf. Sunday the seventh, and Monday the eighth of July will be the days spent in Quebec. On Sunday there will, of course, be an opportunity of attending services at the Basilica and on Monday various points of interest, including "La Bonne Sainte Anne," and the Falls of Montmorency, will be visited. While at Quebec luncheon will be taken at the Château Frontenac. Les Ebolements has been selected as a type of a French village, and Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, is beautiful, and at the same time full of historical associations. The whole route from Montreal to Ha Ha Bay is, of course, noted for its fine scenery.

Replies to the circular sent out on March 11th have not warranted the Travel Committee in chartering two steamers. The steamer, "Saguenay" has therefore, been chartered. She is a fine new steel vessel with roomy staterooms, and is comfortable in every respect. Her capacity is two hundred and thirty, two in a room.

Those who intend to take the Post-Conference trip will please remember that the post-cards they have already sent to the Chairman of the Travel Committee did not secure reservations on the steamboat.

Applications for staterooms and berths should be made now direct to Thomas Henry, Traffic Manager, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, Montreal, with a deposit of \$5.00 to secure reservation. Choice of room-mate, if any, should be stated when applying, because it will not be practicable to allot a whole room to one person. Applications will be booked in order of receipt.

In assigning staterooms, members of the Association and affiliated bodies will be given first consideration, and applications of those who may join the Association after June 1 will not be filled until all members in regular standing who may wish to take the trip shall have been accommodated. Accordingly, new members who desire to go should at once join the Association, sending name and address, with \$3.00, to the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

OTTAWA HOTELS

Headquarters will be at the new Château Laurier. As a special favor the man-

ager has consented to conduct the hotel on American plan for the conference. Rates will be as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 in a room without bath... | \$5.00 per day |
| 2 in a room without bath, ea. | 3.50 per day |
| 1 in a room with bath..... | 6.00 per day |
| 2 in a room with bath, each. | 4.50 per day |

Applications for room should be made direct to F. W. Bergman, manager, Château Laurier, Ottawa, Canada. Reservations will be considered in order of receipt and accommodations requested will be assigned until there shall be no more at price and kind desired. Those who apply for reservation at the Château Laurier after supply is exhausted will be assigned rooms of as nearly same quality as possible at the New Russell Hotel, nearly across the street.

In making reservation state definitely accommodations desired, price per day, time of arrival, and wishes or arrangement as to room-mate. Baggage should be plainly marked with name of owner, followed by "American Library Association, (name of hotel,) Ottawa, Canada."

New Russell Hotel, until the present the best in Ottawa, is about a minute's walk from the Château Laurier. Rooms (without meals) from \$1.00 up to \$3.50. Meals on European plan. Apply to manager for reservation.

Grand Union Hotel, about five minutes' walk from Château Laurier, offers rate of \$2.50 a day, American plan. Apply to manager for reservation.

There are numerous restaurants and tea houses in close proximity for those not caring to take meals at hotel.

OTTAWA

Nearly three hundred years ago Samuel Champlain paddled up the Ottawa, drawn by the fairy tales of Nicolas de Vignau, whom he afterwards comprehensively described as "the most impudent liar that has been seen for many a day." Parkman, in words that grasp the imagination, reveals the explorer as he made his way into the heart of the wilderness. To-day, as one drifts lazily in mid-stream, there are still long stretches of the great river

that bring vividly to mind the picture of 1613; the little flotilla creeping along in the shadow of banks clothed to the verge in sombre firs. Champlain and his men bivouaced on the shore, and were off again each morning at dawn.

"The east glowed with tranquil fire, that pierced, with eyes of flame, the fir trees whose jagged tops stood drawn in black against the burning heaven. Beneath, the glossy river slept in shadow, or spread far and wide in sheets of burnished bronze; and the white moon, paling in the face of day, hung like a disk of silver in the western sky. Now, a fervid light touched the dead top of the hemlock, and, creeping down, bathed the mossy beard of the patriarchal cedar, unstirred in the breathless air. Now, a fiercer spark beamed from the east; and now, half risen on the sight, a dome of crimson fire, the sun blazed with floods of radiance across the awakened wilderness.

"The canoes were launched again, and the voyagers held their course. Soon the still surface was flecked with spots of foam; islets of froth floated by, tokens of some great convulsion. Then, on their left, the falling curtain of the Rideau shone like silver betwixt its bordering woods, and in front, white as a snow-drift, the cataracts of the Chaudière barred their way. They saw the unbridled river careering down its sheeted rocks, foaming in unfathomed chasms, wearying the solitude with the hoarse outcry of its agony and rage.

"On the brink of the rocky basin where the plunging torrent boiled like a caldron, and puffs of spray sprang out from its concussion like smoke from the throat of a cannon, Champlain's two Indians took their stand, and, with a loud invocation, threw tobacco into the foam, an offering to the local spirit, the Manitou of the cataract."

Had Champlain visions of the future, as he turned about and gazed at the lofty cliffs of the southern shore? He may have seen there a city of the days to be; but his wildest dreams never peopled it with men of a rival race—of that same race

whose sturdy pioneers were even then fighting for a foothold in far-off Virginia.

In the years that followed, these hills looked down upon many a wayfarer, red, white and nondescript. Here came the Jesuit Fathers, on their way to martyrdom among the Hurons; up these waters paddled Etienne Brûlé, Daniel Duluth, Pierre Radisson, and many another wild adventurer, half enthusiast, half scamp, drawn by the lure of the west, seeking they knew not what, but finding half a continent. Here, too, came LaVérendrye, most unselfish and devoted of explorers, on his way toward the ever-receding Western Sea; and before and after him, to the close of the French régime, and far into the days of British rule, the army of the fur-traders, carrying the gaudy merchandise of the white man to the utmost confines of the Indian country, and bringing down to Montreal and Quebec rich cargoes of peltries. Here, finally, came one Philemon Wright, a sturdy New Englander, to carve the first home in this wilderness, within sound of the roar of the Chaudière, and within sight of the hills of future Ottawa.

The visitor of to-day, standing on Parliament Hill, sees the Chaudière harnessed to many industries. On the farther bank of the river stands the town of Hull, founded by Philemon Wright. Beyond Nepean Point, the river named by Champlain drops its curtain-like falls into the Ottawa; on the Quebec shore the Gatineau rushes down turbulently from the far north; and in the background lie the green-clad summits of the Laurentian Hills. He stands on the boundary of the Province of Ontario, and looks across the river to the French province of Quebec.

With the Château Laurier as his headquarters, he may find many points of interest within easy reach. Crossing the bridge built by the Royal Engineers over eighty years ago, he finds himself on Parliament Square, with the Eastern and Western Blocks on either side, and the Houses of Parliament crowning the summit of the hill. Entering the Parliament Buildings, whose corner-stone was laid by

King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in 1860, he may find it worth while to glance at the House and Senate Chambers, and visit the Library of Parliament. In the lobbies of the Senate are portraits of all the Speakers since confederation, and in the Senate Chamber are portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte, by Reynolds. The Speaker's Chambers, on the House side, may have some interest as the birthplace of Margaret Anglin. In the Reading Room, and the Parliamentary Restaurant, will be found portraits of most of the Governors, and of the Canadian statesmen Sir John Macdonald and Alexander Mackenzie; also an interesting portrait of Jacques Cartier.

On Parliament Hill he will find statues of several well-known Canadian statesmen, and a monument to Queen Victoria, the work of the Canadian sculptor Herbert. Passing the Western Block, he comes to the Supreme Court building; and if he has an eye for the picturesque, and some remnant of sentiment, he will climb down to the Lover's Walk, and make his way around the cliff to his starting-point at the bridge.

Again, he may leave the Château and walk through Major's Hill Park, to Nepean Point, where a monument to Champlain is to be unveiled next year, on the three-hundredth anniversary of his discovery of the upper Ottawa. Below the park, the locks of the Rideau Canal drop to the Ottawa. The canal was built by Colonel By, under instructions of the Duke of Wellington, and the corner-stone was laid by Sir John Franklin in 1827, on his return from the Arctic. From Nepean Point, a walk across the park brings him to the Archives Building, and the Royal Mint; and after visiting these, he can take a car down Sussex Street, passing Earnscliffe, once the home of Sir John Macdonald, and Rideau Hall, the official home of the present Governor General, the Duke of Connaught. He crosses the Rideau River immediately above the falls, and beyond Rideau Hall, enters Rockliffe Park, a mile of woodland lying along the banks of the river.

From the Château again, he may take a Rideau Street car around Sandy Hill, to Strathcona Park, on the banks of the Rideau, passing the homes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden, the present Prime Minister, Sir Sandford Fleming, the father of the Pacific cable, and other notable Canadians. Returning along Laurier Avenue, he passes the University of Ottawa.

A few minutes' walk from the Château, over the two bridges, and down Metcalfe Street, will bring him to the Public Library, and at the foot of the same street, the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

Boarding a Somerset Street car, a half hour's run brings him to the Central Experimental Farm, and the Dominion Observatory; and another half hour's ride takes him to Britannia-on-the-Bay.

Starting again from the Château, he may take a Chaudière car to the Falls, visit the lumber slides, pulp and match factories, and paper mills, and by crossing the bridges to Hull, he can board a Hull car and return to the Château over the Interprovincial Bridge.

At the Château, again, he may take an Aylmer car, re-cross the Interprovincial Bridge to Hull, and reach the Ottawa Golf links in about twenty minutes. Another ten minutes brings him to the Rivermead Golf Club; with the Country Club midway between. Passing through the French-Canadian town of Aylmer, he reaches Victoria Park, the run from Ottawa being something under an hour. Or he may leave the car at the Hull end of the Interprovincial Bridge, walk along the north bank of the Ottawa to the Gatineau River, and cross over to the picturesque French village of Gatineau Point. From here an old-fashioned ferry (a picture of which will be found in Miss Plummer's "Roy and Ray in Canada") takes him over the Ottawa to Rockliffe Park, and a Sussex Street car brings him home again to the Château.

From the Union Station, C. P. R. trains may be taken up the Gatineau Valley, to Chelsea, Kirk's Ferry, Wakefield, Kazabazua and Blue Sea Lake, returning either

the same day or the day following, according to the distance traveled. This trip takes one through charming mountain and river scenery, to the fisherman's paradise, the country of a thousand lakes. Return fare to Blue Sea Lake, \$3.49; intermediate points in proportion.

Boat trips may be taken down the Ottawa to Cumberland and Thurso, leaving Queen's Wharf at 4 p. m., returning the same night. Fare 50 cts., return. Also up the river through Lakes Deschenes to the Chats Falls, taking the boat at Britannia. Boats run Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Britannia on Wednesdays 10 a. m., returning 6.30 p. m.; and on Saturdays leaving at 1.30 p. m. and returning 7.30 p. m. Fare 50 cts. round trip from Ottawa. Boats may also be taken from Ottawa up the Rideau Canal and through the Rideau Lakes to Kingston, on Lake Ontario, leaving Ottawa at 2 p. m. and reaching Kingston 5 p. m. the following day. Fare \$3.80 single, \$6.60 return.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

The following have been named as the local committee for the Ottawa Conference:

Charles Hopewell, Mayor of Ottawa; Controller Stewart McClenaghan; Controller R. H. Parent; Ainslie W. Greene, Chairman Library Board; Dr. Otto Klotz, President Canadian Club; F. D. Hogg, Member of Library Board; Dr. E. R. Valin, Member Library Board; Dr. A. D. De Celles, Librarian of Parliament; Dr. M. J. Griffin, Librarian of Parliament; Sir Sandford Fleming; Walter R. Nursey, Inspector of Libraries, Toronto; His Honour Judge McTavish; Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist; Dr. J. H. Putman, Inspector of Schools; W. J. Sykes, Librarian, Ottawa Public Library; Cecil Bethune, Secretary Board of Trade; Mrs. Adam Shortt, President Women's Canadian Club; Miss Mary S. Saxe, Librarian, Westmount Public Library; Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, President, Women's Canadian Historical Socy.; Miss

A. E. Marty, Collegiate Institute; Dr. W. J. White, Principal, Normal School; Dr. W. F. King, Dominion Astronomer; Dr. W. D. LeSueur, Royal Society; E. A. Hardy, Secretary, Ontario Library Association, Toronto; George H. Locke, Librarian, Toronto Public Library; James W. Robertson, Commission of Conservation; C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal; J. H. Grisdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farm; A. E. Fripp, M. P.; Dr. J. L. Chabot, M. P.; Dr. A. H. McDougall, Principal, Collegiate Institute; Professor W. L. Grant, Queen's University; Col. W. P. Anderson; Lawrence J. Burpee; Mrs. George E. Foster, National Council of Women; Mrs. W. B. Scarth, Aberdeen Association; Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall; Miss Evelyn Pelly; Dr. Mary Bryson; Mrs. R. L. Borden; Mrs. Clifford Sifton.

INTRODUCTORY TO PROGRAM

A program's "prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it;" never in the pen of him that makes it. Still more surely does a program prosper by the tongue of him that discusses it.

For this cause, that the program might have every chance to be well discussed, the President wished to present to the Association, somewhat in advance of the conference, a summary of the ideas on which the program for the Ottawa conference has been based. The responsibility of the remainder of the program committee for this breach of precedent may be fully summed up by saying that they consented to indulge the President.

As the great experiments in democratic government are scarcely a century old it is not wonderful if many lacks and disappointments are felt in their results, nor that many doubts of their permanence are expressed.

One general agreement seems to prevail among critics and doubters: that is, that one absolute requisite to possible survival of democratic government lies in some form of education for every citizen, that is, in universal education.